

SB 1000: Input Session to Inform OPR Implementation Guidance

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Reminder

- This session is to inform the forthcoming OPR Implementation Guidance for SB 1000
- It is guidance- so it can not require information beyond what is in statute (law)
- It can not require local governments do extra work beyond what is in statute (law), but many local governments look to this guidance to inform their planning process

Overview

- Background with General Plan Guidelines and recent update
- Review SB 1000 Statute
 - Definitions used in SB 1000

*Background with General Plan
Guidelines and Recent Update*

The background of the cover is a grid of circles in shades of green and blue, with a slight 3D effect. The text is centered and reads:

STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

2017

General Plan Guidelines

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Acknowledgements

Thanks also to:

AARP | Air Resources Board | Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA) and member regions | American Lung Association | American Planning Association | Association of Bay Area Governments | Association of Environmental Professionals | CalEPA | California Air Pollution Control Officers Association | California Association of Councils of Government | California Coastal Commission | California Conference of Local Health Officers | California Department of Conservation | California Department of Education | California Department of Finance | California Department of Food and Agriculture | California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection | California Department of Housing and Community Development | California Department of Public Health | California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery | California Department of Technology | California Department of Toxic Substance Control | California Department of Water Resources | California Health and Human Services Agency | California Natural Resources Agency | California Office of Emergency Services | California Pan Ethnic Health Network | California Planning Roundtable | California Walks | Caltrans | Caltrans Aeronautics | Central California Regional Obesity Prevention Program | Changelab Solutions | Climate Readiness Institute at UC Berkeley | ClimatePlan | Community Health Councils, Los Angeles | County Health Executives Association of California | Design 4 Active Sacramento | Eco-Adapt | ED West Fresno Family Resource Center | Environmental Protection Agency | Federal Emergency Management Agency | Fresno Inter-denominational Refugee Ministries | Fresno Metro Ministries | Governors Office of Business and Economic Development | Health in All Policies Taskforce | Institute for Local Government | Kaiser Innovation Lab | League of California Cities | Local Government Commission | Local Health Departments | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Metropolitan Transportation Commission | Mintier Hamish | Mosquito Abatement Districts | National Institute for Standards and Technology | Native American Heritage Commission | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | Office of State-wide Health Planning and Development | Pacific Gas and Electric | Place Works | Policy Link | Prevention Institute | Public Health Institute | Raimi & Associates | Resources Legacy Fund | Sacramento Tree Foundation | Safe Routes to School National Partnership | San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District | Sierra Health Foundation | Strategic Growth Council | The California Endowment | The Leadership Council | The Nature Conservancy | UC Berkeley, Center for Technology and Aging | UC Davis | UC Los Angeles | United States Army Corp of Engineers | United States Department of Agriculture | United States Geological Service | US Department of the Interior | Walk Sacramento | White House Council on Environmental Quality | The Staff and Interns at the Office of Planning and Research | Participants who gave of their time to provide feedback at the many sessions throughout the state, and the many more who submitted comments to OPR.

GPG- A lot of outreach!

Years of outreach and meetings

- State partners, local and regional partners, community groups and more
- Planners across the state
- National grants, state-wide collaboration
- Public review
- New legislation
- *Recent Release- And more outreach coming on SB 1000*



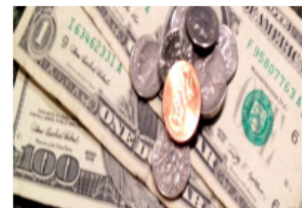
Active Living & Recreation



Food Systems



Social Cohesion & Safety



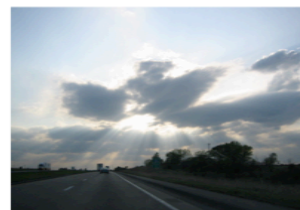
Health & Economic Opportunity



Climate & Resiliency



Healthy Housing



Environmental Health & Exposures



Health & Human Services

New Legislation- SB 1000



Active Living & Recreation



Food Systems



Social Cohesion & Safety



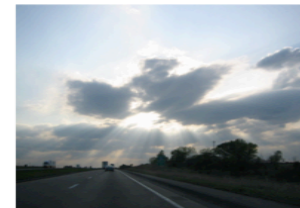
Health & Economic Opportunity



Climate & Resiliency



Healthy Housing



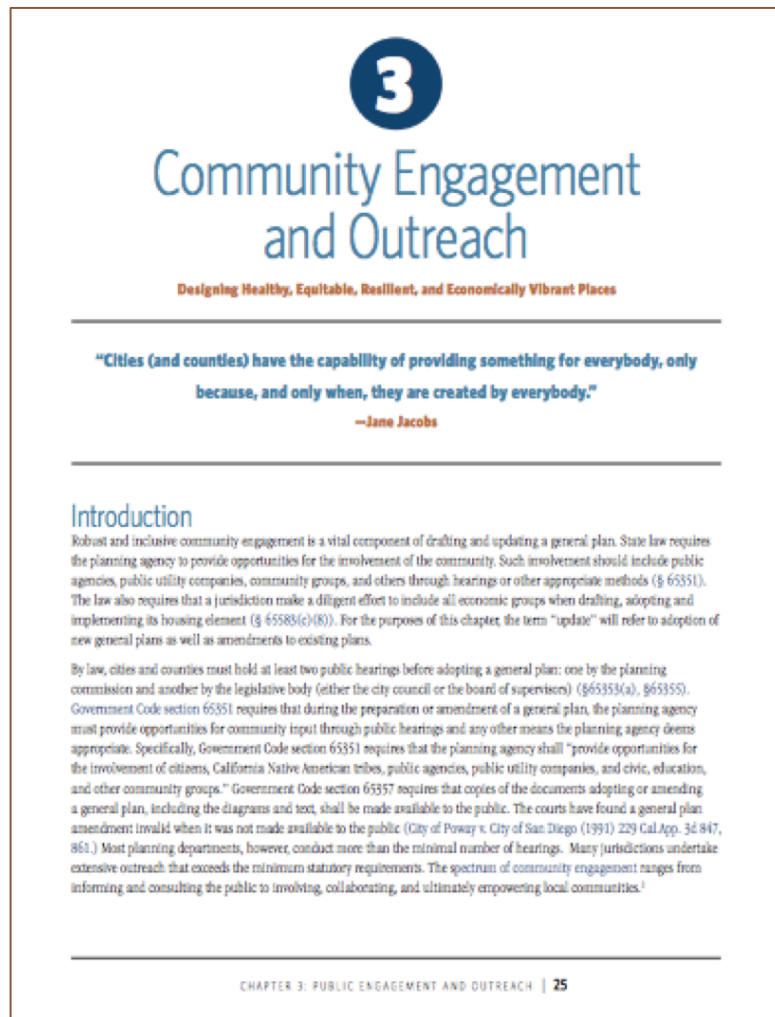
Environmental Health & Exposures



Health & Human Services

- Have more robust discussion in Chapter 3 on Community Engagement
- Moved required sections into Chapter 4 for Required Elements
- Modified and moved up Equitable and Resilient Communities to Chapter 5
- Chapter 6 is Healthy Communities

Community Engagement and Outreach

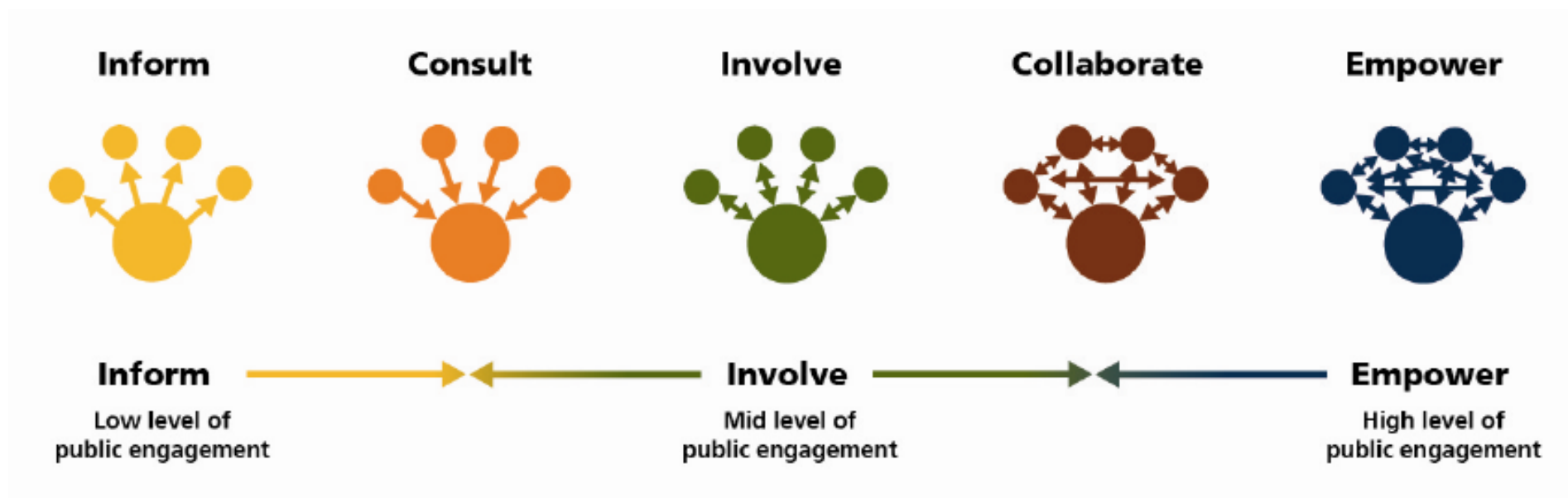


- Design process from beginning
- Advisory boards and novel ways to integrate partners
- Culture and equity considerations
- Data
- Tools

Levels of Community Engagement

- Traditional planning engagement falls on the consult and involve spectrum.

- Principles:
 - Inclusion
 - Transparency
 - Democratic participation



Air Quality

4

Air Quality

Introduction

Chronic exposure to air pollutants is a serious health risk to millions of California residents, particularly the young, elderly, and people with heart disease and respiratory problems. Safeguarding public health has been the primary focus of federal and state air quality legislation and activities for many years. Air pollution also impacts local economies by damaging agricultural crops, natural vegetation, buildings, and other exposed materials. In addition, the economic health of an area may be affected adversely if insufficient air quality improvement triggers more stringent federally mandated air pollution controls. Air pollution also can impair visibility and obscure views. Cities and counties should strive to reduce emissions for the benefit of both their own residents and those of other communities in their region and the state as a whole. Air quality can be greatly improved through a multi-prong approach.

Local jurisdictions have responsibility for land use planning and can also significantly affect the design, creation, and management of development and the local circulation system. While air pollution is a regional issue, local governments have an opportunity to address air quality issues through general plans, development ordinances, local circulation systems, transportation services, and other plans and programs. As such, they are uniquely positioned to contribute to the local air district's efforts to achieve and maintain compliance with state and federal air quality standards. Supporting mode shift through improved bicycle and pedestrian facilities and support for transit, building infrastructure for zero emission vehicles, reducing parking, and promoting infill development can help reduce emissions and improve air quality. Cities and counties within the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) jurisdiction are required by state law to include air quality measures in their general plans. The SJVAPCD developed the *Air Quality Guidelines for General Plans* to assist these cities and counties in meeting these requirements. The document provides additional goals, policies, and programs for adoption in general plans that will reduce vehicle miles traveled and improve air quality. In addition to statutory requirements for air quality measures in the San Joaquin Valley, cities and counties that have identified disadvantaged communities, as defined by SB 1000, must also incorporate air quality into their general plans. For more information on the environmental justice requirements, see the EJ section. Regardless of statutory requirements, the benefits of adopting an air quality element or implementing air quality policies throughout a general plan are universal.

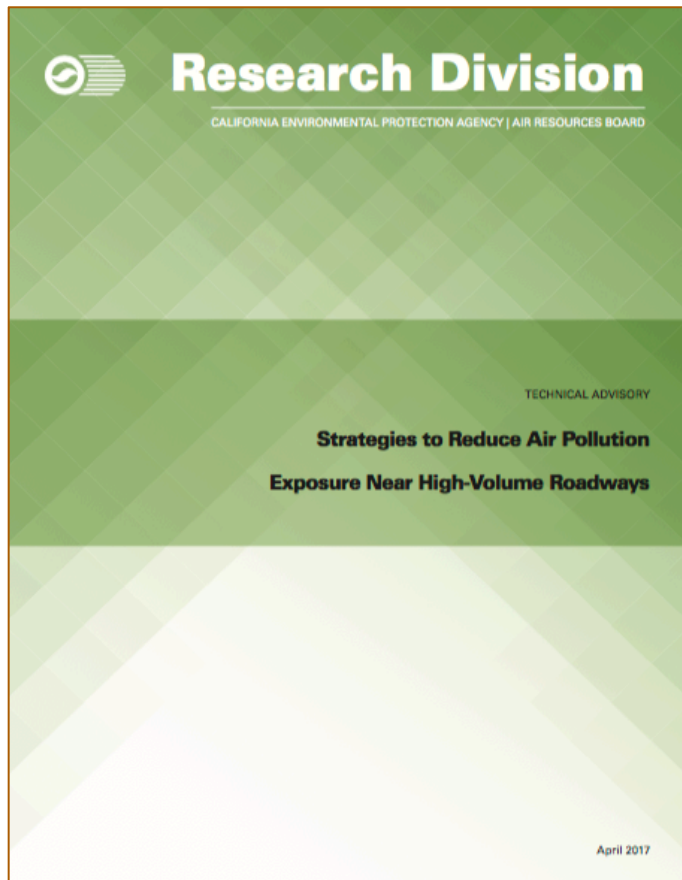
Government Code 65302.1(c):

The adoption of air quality amendments to a general plan to comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) shall include all of the following:

- (1) A report describing local air quality conditions including air quality monitoring data, emission inventories, lists of significant source categories, attainment status and designations, and applicable state and federal air quality plans and transportation plans.

- Divided into 2 sections, for SJV (required) and all other communities
- New focus on air quality in disadvantaged communities

Near Roadway Air Exposure



- A guide intended to provide planners and other stakeholders with:
 - Options for strategies that can be selected based on site/project-specific context
 - Scientific basis and other considerations (tradeoffs, appropriate context, etc.)
- Technical supplement to the 2005 Land Use Handbook

Why is it Needed?

Supplement/update ARB's Land Use Handbook

- Land Use Handbook recommendation: “Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeways, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.”¹
- But, what to do for:
 - Existing development w/in 500’?
 - Development where 500’ separation is impractical?
 - Communities where the busy roadway network is dense?

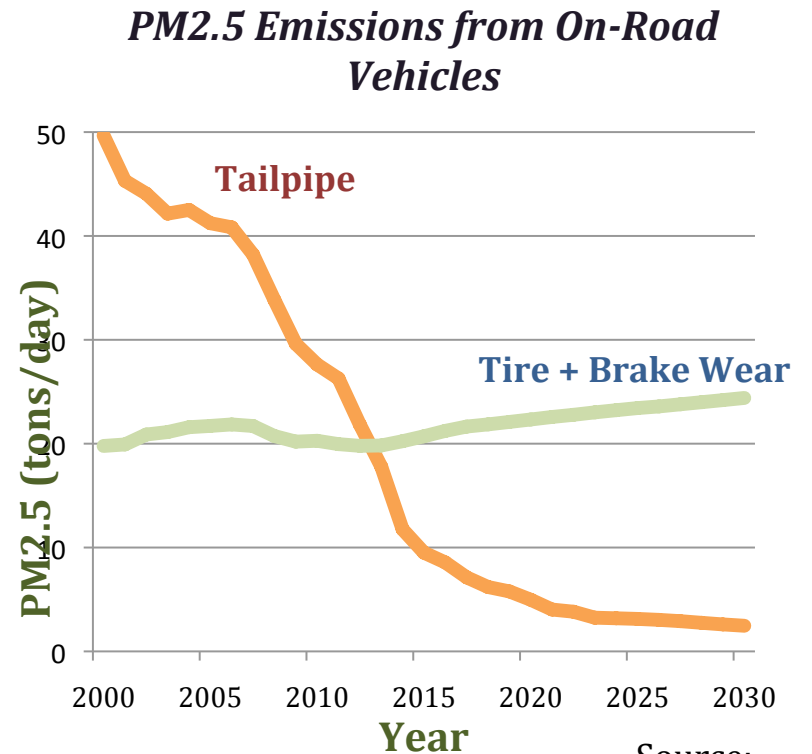
Identify ways for reducing exposure in existing and future infill areas

¹ <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>

Why is it Needed?

To provide near term options as near-roadway air quality improves over time

- State regulations, policies, plans are cleaning up the air, but some are phased-in, so full benefits may take time
- Non-tailpipe emissions (e.g., tire and brake wear) may continue to be an issue



Source:
EMFAC201
4

How did CARB Identify Strategies?

- Comprehensive literature review: 2013-2016
- Criteria for inclusion:
 1. **Consistent findings from multiple studies** support the strategy as a means for reducing pollution concentrations, or emissions rates, or improving air flow to disperse pollutants.
 2. **Significant evidence of effective** pollutant concentration or exposure reductions.
 3. **Diversity in the study methods** supports consistent findings (such that strategies do not exclusively rely on one method of investigation).

Technical Advisory Strategies

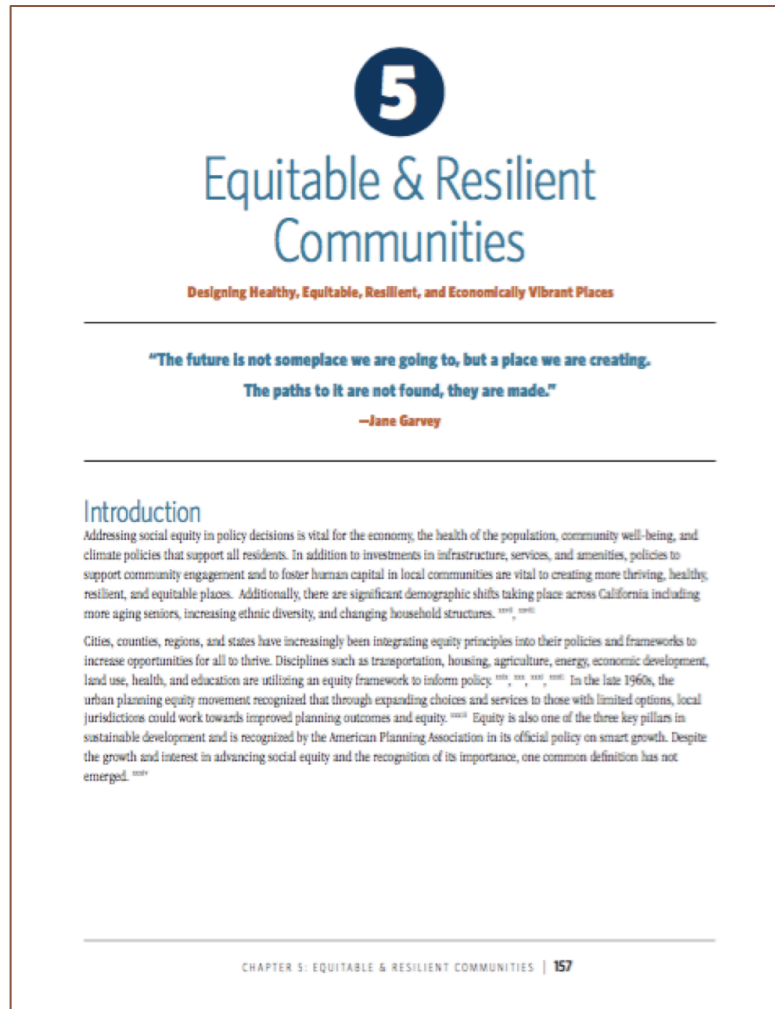
Strategies that reduce traffic emissions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Speed reduction mechanisms, including roundabouts2. Traffic signal management3. Speed limit reductions on high-speed roadways (>55 mph)
Strategies that increase dispersion of traffic pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Design that promotes ventilation along street corridors5. Solid barriers, such as sound walls6. Vegetation for pollutant dispersion
Strategies that remove air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Indoor high efficiency filtration (in buildings)

How should the Technical Advisory be Used?

- Intended audience:
 - Public health, air quality, and planning professionals and policy makers, & other key stakeholders
- Reference when:
 - Developing local policies and plans
 - Weighing options for a specific site



Equitable & Resilient Communities



- Definitions of social equity
- Incorporating social equity
- Data, mapping, example local areas
- Resilience screen

Social equity definitions

The National Academy of Public Administration defines social equity as:

“The fair, just, and equitable management of all institutions serving the public directly or by contract; the fair, just and equitable distribution of public services and implementation of public policy; and the commitment to promote fairness, justice, and equity in the formation of public policy.

The American Planning Association defines social equity as:

"The expansion of opportunities for betterment that are available to those communities most in need, creating more choices for those who have few."

The California Planning Roundtable states that social equity:

“Ensures that all groups enjoy the benefits of a healthy and prosperous community, with access to housing, transportation, jobs and commerce. It enables a variety of businesses to flourish.”



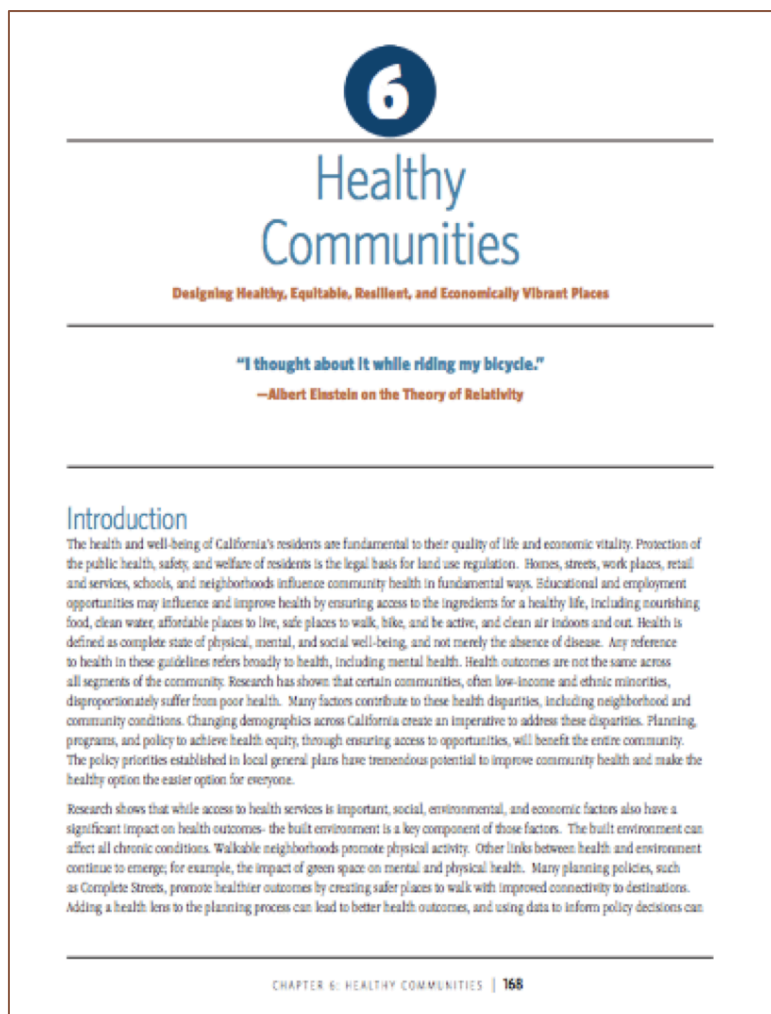
Sources:

<http://www.napawash.org/fellows/standing-panels/social-equity-in-governance.html>

<https://planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/redevelopment.htm>

<http://reinventingthegeneralplan.org/principles/>

Healthy Communities



- Innovative Partnerships
- Health Considerations
 - In addition to EJ section
 - Health & Economics
 - A Changing Climate & Resilience
 - Social Connection & Safety
 - Health & Human Services
- Data & Policies

Community Benefit and Other Data



2016 Community Health Needs Assessment

Kaiser Foundation Hospital Riverside
License #250000327

To provide feedback about this Community Health Needs Assessment, email CHNA-communications@kp.org

Approved by KFH Board of Directors
September 21, 2016



- **Community Health Needs Assessment:** This free web-based platform was created to assist community hospitals doing their needs assessment and provides census level data for health, economic, social, environmental, and behavioral data.
- **California Environmental Health Tracking Program:** This program is hosted by the CDPH. The data is more focused on environmental health impacts such as air quality, health, climate change related outcomes, water quality, and cancer prevalence.
- **Envirostor:** the Department of Toxic Substances Control hosts this program. It is a database that provides data in a GIS form to identify contaminated sites as well as facilities that deal with hazardous waste. This resource is important for remediation and siting.
- **CalEnviroscreen:** The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in the California Environmental Protection Agency created this online mapping tool. It is a tool that can help identify communities that are burdened with high levels of pollution and/or are highly vulnerable to its effects. The tool also contains socioeconomic data.
- **Healthy Communities Data and Indicators Project (HCI):** the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) hosts HCI. This indicator list provides evidence for links to health outcomes, data sources, and provides the ability to create maps.
- **California Health Interview Survey (CHIS):** The largest state health survey in the nation, CHIS is a random phone interview administered by the UCLA Center for Health Policy in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services. CHIS recently added new functions, available at the neighborhood level in certain jurisdictions, on health behaviors and conditions of relevance to planning for healthy communities.

OPR Guidelines - Data

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SAMPLE OF OPR RECOMMENDED DATA FOR CONSIDERATION IN ANALYSIS OF THIS ELEMENT

The health data resources listed above have some of the recommended data below. Other more granular data might be available through the local department of public health, the local air district, the metropolitan planning organization, water district, or business association.

Intent of Analysis	Recommended Data
Life expectancy can be a good proxy for general health and well-being in the community. Many low-income areas suffer from early mortality and morbidity.	Life Expectancy at Birth
Asthma can be worsened by environmental triggers such as poor air quality, poor housing quality, and climate change, examining baseline conditions can help inform siting decisions.	Asthma (Prevalence, ED visits, hospitalizations)
Obesity is caused by many factors, but lack of access to healthy foods and physical activity are significant contributors. Examining baseline status can help with policy decisions around active transportation, recreation priorities, and food system policies.	Obesity (child and adult) prevalence
These diseases, also caused by many factors, are often associated with obesity. Examining baseline status can help with policy decisions around active transportation, recreation priorities, and food system policies.	Secondary diseases from obesity (high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, type 2 diabetes prevalence)
Many accidents involving pedestrians and bicycles could be improved through infrastructure, design, and signage. Examining a baseline can inform policy and planning for transit routes, active transportation, and safety.	Unintentional injury such as pedestrian and bicycle accidents
Walk trips is a behavior that benefits health and is influenced by the environment. Examining a baseline number can help inform active transportation and for climate change and resiliency policy.	Walk trips per capita
Children walking, biking, or rolling to school is a behavior that can improve health and is influenced by the environmental conditions such as distance to school and safety. Examining the baseline condition can inform policy priorities around active transportation, active design, school siting, and housing siting.	Percent of children who walk, bike, roll to school

GPG Example Policies and Appendix

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OPR Recommended Policies

As is the case throughout the entire general plan, many of the policies have relation to other elements. This is particularly true with the health-related policies, as shown in the recommended policies below. These policies are an example of recommended policies adopted by varying jurisdictions, to be modified and used as appropriate. A larger list of recommended policies can be found [here](#).

Policy	Example	Relation to other elements
Promote uses that address daily needs within the City and close to neighborhoods, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to access jobs, goods and services.	City of Arvin	Circulation, land use, housing, economic development, equitable and resilient communities, climate change
Encourage development that reduces VMT, decreases distances between jobs and housing, reduces traffic impacts, and improves housing affordability.	County of Sonoma	Economic development, equitable and resilient communities
Plan for Climate Change. Plan for the public health implications of climate change, including disease and temperature effects.	County of Marin	climate change, EJ, equitable and resilient communities, land use
Encourage the development of complete neighborhoods that provide for the basic needs of daily life and for the health, safety, and mental well-being of residents.	County of Riverside	Circulation, land use, equitable and resilient communities
Bicycling and Walking. Implement policies and programs that encourage bicycling and walking as alternatives to driving and as a means of increasing levels of physical activity. Encourage bicycle and pedestrian safety through education and incentive programs.	City of El Monte	Circulation, land use, housing, economic development, climate change, EJ, equitable and resilient communities
Invest in community planning efforts that aim to reverse trends of community deterioration and blight which lead toward the decline of personal and property safety within the County's community districts.	County of Kings	economic development, equitable and resilient communities, land use
The attraction and retention of high quality grocery stores and other healthy food purveyors should be pursued as an economic development strategy for the City. Healthy food outlets include full-service grocery stores, regularly-held farmer's markets, fruit and vegetable markets, and convenience stores or corner stores that sell a significant proportion of healthy food.	The City of South Gate	economic development, EJ, equitable and resilient communities, land use

*Review SB 1000 Statute-
currently in Chapter 4*

Chapter 4: Environmental Justice

4

Environmental Justice Element

Introduction

Over 9 million Californians are exposed to and at risk from high pollution, according to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Cal Enviroscreen tool. In addition to examining environmental hazards, Cal Enviroscreen and other tools look at assets that help protect communities from poor health. Legislation adopted in 2016, Senate Bill 1000, now requires both cities and counties that have disadvantaged communities to incorporate environmental justice (EJ) policies into their general plans, either in a separate EJ element or by integrating related goals, policies, and objectives throughout the other elements. This update, or revision if the local government already has EJ goals, policies, and objectives, must happen "upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018."

Government Code Section 65302(h)

- (1) An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community. The environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, shall do all of the following:
 - (A) Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.
 - (B) Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decisionmaking process.
 - (C) Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.
- (2) A city, county, or city and county subject to this subdivision shall adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.
- (3) By adding this subdivision, the Legislature does not intend to require a city, county, or city and county to take any action prohibited by the United States Constitution or the California Constitution.

EJ- Government Code 65040.12 (e)

The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies

SB 1000- Government Code 65302 (h)

(h) (1) An environmental justice element, **or** related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that **identifies disadvantaged communities** within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community.

SB 1000- Government Code 65302 (h)

The environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, shall do all of the following:

(A) Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means **that include, but are not limited to**

- the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality
- the promotion of public facilities
- food access
- safe and sanitary homes
- physical activity

SB 1000- Government Code 65302 (h)

The environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, shall do all of the following:

(B) Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision making process

(C) Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

SB 1000- Government Code 65302 (h)

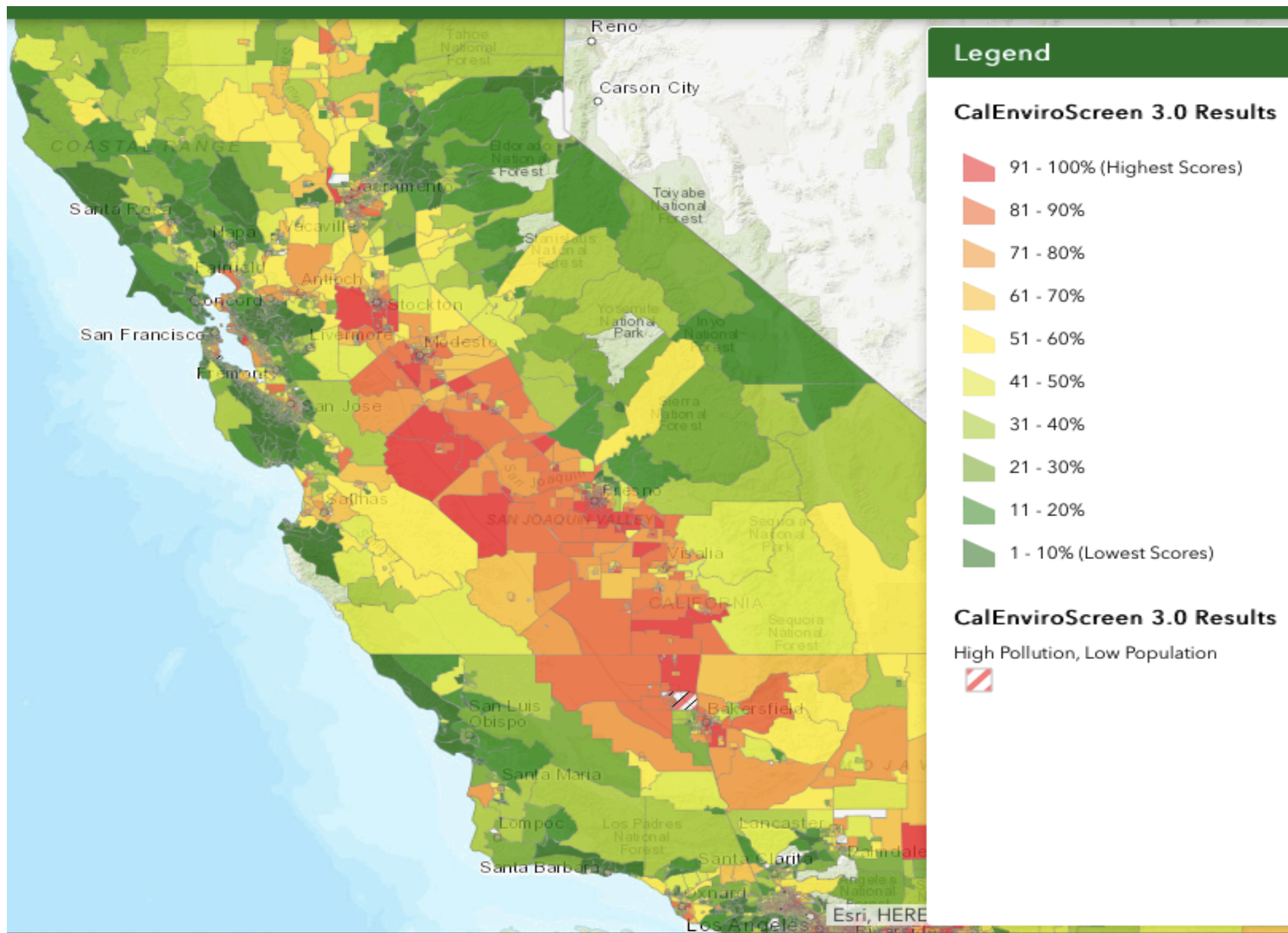
Timing

- (2) A city, county, or city and county subject to this subdivision shall adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, **upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.**
- (3) By adding this subdivision, the Legislature does not intend to require a city, county, or city and county to take any action prohibited by the United States Constitution or the California Constitution.

SB 1000- Government Code 65302 (h)

Definitions

- (4) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms shall apply:
- (A) **“Disadvantaged communities”** means an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code **or an area that is a low-income area** that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.
 - (B) **“Public facilities”** includes public improvements, public services, and community amenities, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 66000.
 - (C) **“Low-income area”** means an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or with household incomes at **or** below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and Community Development’s list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093.





CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Results

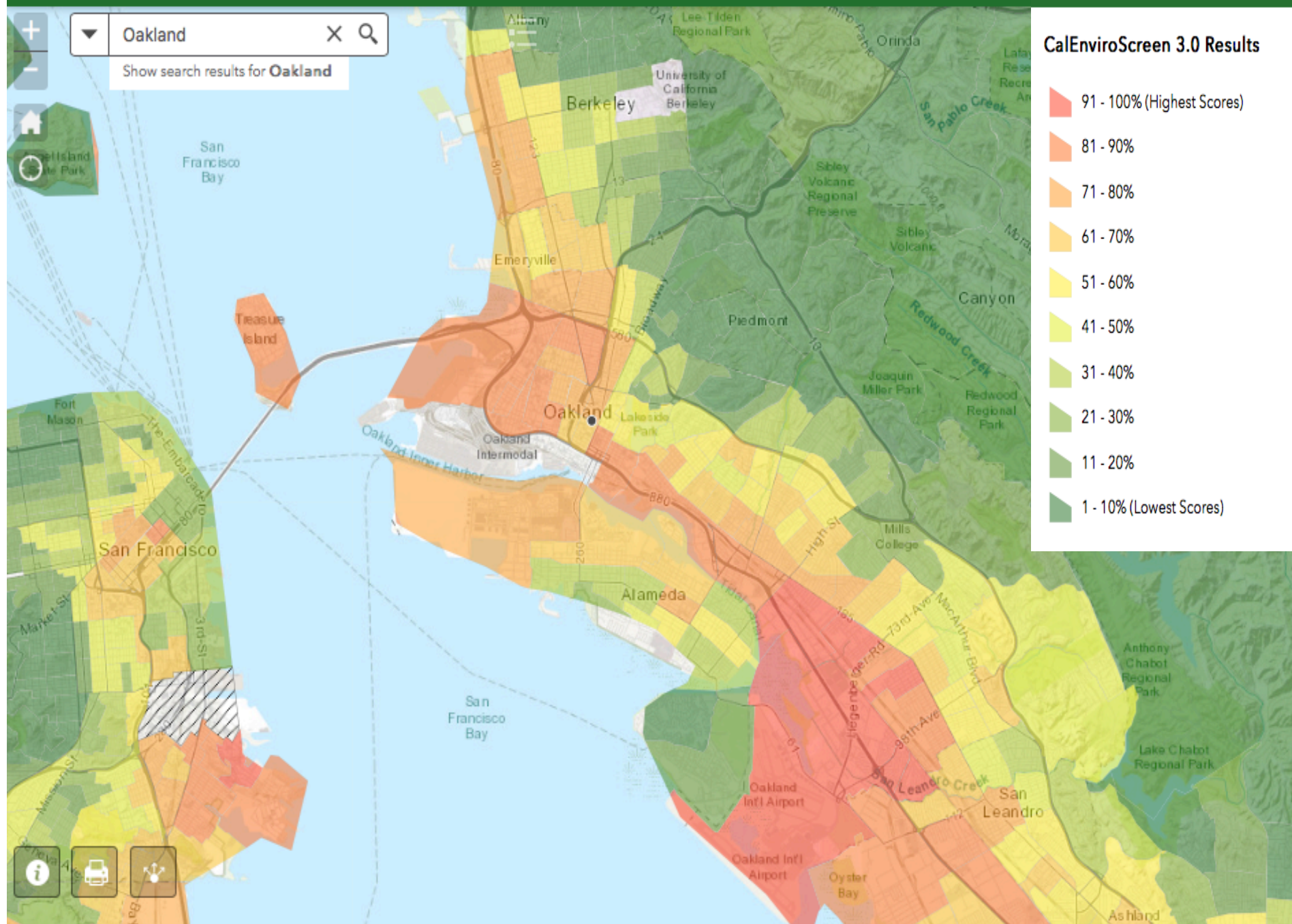
from OEHHA

CalEnviroScreen Website

Legend

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Results

- 91 - 100% (Highest Scores)
- 81 - 90%
- 71 - 80%
- 61 - 70%
- 51 - 60%
- 41 - 50%
- 31 - 40%
- 21 - 30%
- 11 - 20%
- 1 - 10% (Lowest Scores)



Exposure Indicators



Air Quality:
Ozone



Air Quality:
PM2.5



Diesel
Particulate
Matter



Drinking Water
Contaminants



Pesticide Use



Toxic Releases
from Facilities



Traffic Density

Environmental Effect Indicators



Cleanup Sites



Groundwater
Threats



Hazardous
Waste
Generators and
Facilities



Impaired Water
Bodies



Solid Waste
Sites and
Facilities

Sensitive Population Indicators



Asthma



Cardiovascular
Disease



Low Birth Weight
Infants

Socioeconomic Factor Indicators



Educational
Attainment



Housing
Burden



Linguistic
Isolation



Poverty



Unemployment



ResilientCA.org

[SEARCH](#) [TOPICS](#) [MAP](#) [TOOLS](#) [CASE STUDIES](#) [CLIMATE STORIES](#)

Adaptation Clearinghouse

Explore the clearinghouse database to find resources on climate adaptation and resiliency efforts in California

[Search for Resources](#)

Scroll down to explore by resource type

Clearinghouse Resources

FEATURED

LATEST ADDITIONS

MOST VIEWED

Fortifying San Francisco's Great Seawall: Strategies for Funding the Seawall Resiliency Project

Resilient by Design Finance Guide

Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea-Level Rise Science

Marin Bay Waterfront Adaptation Vulnerability Evaluation (BayWAVE)

www.resilientCA.org

Adaptation Clearinghouse

Beta Testing throughout March and April

Public site launch in summer 2018

- OPR is gathering feedback from stakeholders through webinars and in-person workshops.
- Please visit the site to explore and provide feedback using the online survey form.

If you have questions or feedback, please contact:

Leah Fisher

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Leah.Fisher@opr.ca.gov

Thank You

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Questions?

Sources:

Urban Advantage

Let's Get Healthy CA website- data obesity

<http://www.napawash.org/fellows/standing-panels/social-equity-in-governance.html>

<https://planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/redevelopment.htm>

<http://reinventingthegeneralplan.org/principles/>

Small Group Break Out Session

- Designate one note taker- Take notes on paper for the group (these are to turn in for OPR)
- We will cover 5 questions, 8 minutes each
- At the end share high- level discussion and main points

Question 1

SB 1000 specifically requires jurisdictions to address the “unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited

- The reduction of pollution exposure, including improvement of air quality
- The promotion of public facilities
- Food access
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Physical Activity”

Within these areas what are important considerations? Are there other areas to consider- eg Climate and resilience? Food rescue programs, etc?

Question 2

SB 1000 allows for a few definitions of disadvantaged community in statute (Cal Enviroscreen or or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

Are there other data sources that would be useful to consider? What are your thoughts on determining “disproportionate”?

Question 3

SB 1000 requires jurisdictions to, “Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.”

Many places have multiple areas that have several areas that are disadvantaged. What are ideas on how to prioritize? How do you create policies that do not limit other opportunities?

Question 4

Many other planning processes are going on at the same time in most jurisdictions.

What are good ways to align the different projects (for example, air districts and AB 617, Metropolitan Planning Organizations and transit, Hazard Mitigation Planning, etc)?

Question 5

Planning processes create policies a number of policies that then need to be implemented.

What are good ways to align policies with getting funding to implement the policies? What about tracking them?

Bonus: Any other thoughts not captured in the questions?

Group Report Back

- High-level take aways from discussion
- About 2 mins per group